UNIT16: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASEAN VATIONS

- I. Practice reading these sentences with the rising or falling tone. Notice that prominent words are in **bold**.
- 1. Are you ready? No. I'm not ready.
- 2. What are you doing?
- 3. Has she been working here long?
- 4. Do you like curry or ragout?
- 5. It's getting warmer, isn't it? Yeah. Seems more like summer
- 6. You didn't leave the gas on, didn't you? No. I didn't.
- 7. Is your brother older or younger than you?
- 8. How long have you been here?
- 9. Are we staying at the same hotel?
- 10. I've just won £500! have you!
- 11. They aren't very happy. They aren't, are they?
- 12. Is he at lunch or in a meeting?
- 13. So they are selling their house? Aren't they?
- 14. I'll get my money back, will I?
- 15. Which colour do you want green or yellow?
- II. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb from the box.

Realize	stabilize	justify	finance	relate
Accelerate	grow	integrate	diversify	respect

- 1. Economic growth slowed down sharply after three months of.....
- 2. How would such culturally different people be.....into our

society?
3. The rise of nationalism could threaten the
4. There is a need for greater
5. They struggled for a society based on democracy, peace and social
6. He came to thethat be would never make a good teacher.
7. Lack of trust destroys many
8. WWF is internationallyfor its conservation work.
9. The economy enjoyed the highestrate in Asia.
10. The college may have to close because of lack of
III. Fill in each blank with one appropriate preposition to complete the
passage.
ASEAN has a population of 575.5 million, accounting (1)
About 8,7% of the world's population. Its total area is 4464322 square
kilometers. It is a region (2)diverse cultures, and people in
some countries such as the Philippines, Brunei, Maylaysia and Singgapore
speak English (3)their own languages. According (4)
the statistics recorded in 2004, ASEAN had a combined gross
domestic product (5)about US\$ 737 billion. This combined
GDP grew (6)an average rate of around 6% per year (7)
diverse, although its major products include electronic goods, oil and wood. The
Governments of ASEAN countries have paid special attention (8)
Trade. In 2006, the ASEAN region had a total trade of US\$ 1405 billion. It has
been estimated that a free trade area would be established in the region (9)

Vision 2020, which is aimed (10)forging closer economic		
integration within the region. The Hanoi Plan of Action, adopted in 1998, serves		
(11)the first in a series of planned actions leading		
(12)to the realization of the ASEAN Vision.		
IV. Choose as, when or while, whichever is correct or more likely, to		
complete these sentences. If there is more than one possible answer, write		
them all.		
1		
2the door slammed, the birds all flew away.		
3night slowly fell, people were hurrying home.		
4. They were playing in the gardenthey heard a scream.		
5. I went shoppingLinda cleaned the house.		
6we were younger our parents had to pay for our music		
lessons.		
7I ride in a car, I always feel sick.		
8 carefully packed all old books into boxes, Emily wrote		
down their titles in a notebook.		
9. The humidity started to increasethe day wore on.		
10. Justwe raced onto the platform, the train pulled away.		
11Dave was eating, the doorbell rang.		
12. The snow was getting deeper and deeperwe waited for the		
delayed train to arrive.		
13. The south of the country continues to grow richer,the		
north grows poorer.		
14the paint dries it changes from a light to a deep red.		

15you were playing	g golf, I went to the cinema
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V. Using the words in parentheses, make logical connections between the ideas in column A with the ideas in column B.

${f A}$	В
1. He continued to work at London	I had never know hot weather.
University. (until)	Someone waved to me through the window.
2. I speak Spanish. (when)	He retired in 1978.
3. She stayed at home watching	Its name was changed to Sri Lanka.
television. (while)	It opened.
4. Ceylon had been independent for 24	I talk slowly to help people understand me.
years. (after)	She has some free time from her principal
5. He was almost unknown outside his	duties.
specialized field. (before)	He was awarded the Nobel Prize.
6. The car went by. (as)	He will be able to work more efficiently
7. Ms Johnson regularly returns her e-	Her brother was at school.
mail messages. (as soon as)	
8. Tarik becomes familiar with the	
new computer program. (once)	
9. I lived in Vietnam. (since)	
10. I've been to that restaurant once.	
(since)	
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10
VI. Rewrite each sentence replacing the adverbial phrase with an adverbial clause.
1. Tom felt nervous before his appearance on TV.
2. We had to wait to the end of the performance.
3. Our visitors had to leave immediately after breakfast.
4. After the death of our dog we felt very sad.
5. At twenty I started my first real job.
6. By the time of our arrival at the hotel, it'll be midnight.
7. It's a month since your last visit to us.
8. Immediately after the start of the film, I realize I 'd seen it before.

9. Leanne's flat was burgled during her holiday.
10. At the exact moment of our departure, my mobile rang.
VII. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.
1. We will send you the goods as soon as we(receive) your cheque.
2. By the time you(give) the children their meal you won't have any appette left.
3. After Jessica(finish) her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.
4. I'll take the paper with me. I'll read it while I(wait) for the bus.
5. When the light went out, I(light) some candles.
6. The message arrived after I(leave).
7. The boys worked slowly for they knew that as soon as they
8. He saves £500 a year. By the time he(retire) he(save) £20000.
9. He said that he would lend me money whenever I(need) it.
10. He's asleep now but I(give) him the letter as soon as he(wake) up.
11. Mohammad(never hear) about Halloween before he came to the U.S.
12. A small animal ran across the path in front of me as I(walk) through the woods.

13. I(work) hard to help support my family ever since I was a child.		
14. You'd better wait until it(stop) at the traffic light.		
15. By the time Colette leaves w	vork today, she(finish) the budget	
report.		
VIII. Complete the sentences	in any appropriate way. Use the sentences	
from the list.		
It started to rain	My daughter put her dirty hands all over it	
He broke his arm	It rang again	
The engine cut out	Members of the audience started to criticize her	
All the lights went out	It was time to start work again	
1. The paint on the sitting room wall had scarcely dried		
2. David had hardly put down the phone		
3. He had hardly put down the phone		
4. We had no sooner eaten		
5. Maggie had hardly finished speaking.		
6. I had scarcely driven to the end of the street		
7. The concert had hardly begun.		
8. I had no sooner lit the barbecue.		
IX. Write a sentence of similar	mearing using the word (s) in brackets.	
1. The teacher came in and every	one stopped talking. (when)	
2. Let's have lunch after our game of mini-golf. (we've)		

3. Come and see me any time you like. (whenever)
4. The clock struck, and immediately the doors opened. (as soon as)
5. You should retire yourself, or you could be too old. (before)
6. I'm going to retire, and I shall go round the world. (as soon as)
7. He did military service, then he went to university. (after)
8. The last time I saw him was when I lived in London. (since)
9. He'll settle down. Then his performance will improve. (once)
10. During the oil refinery strike, there were enormous petrol queues. (while)
ĐÁP ÁN: I.
1. Are you ready (lên) ? No, I'm not ready . (xuống)
2. What are you doing ? (xuống)
3. Has she been working here long ?(lên)
4. Do you like curry (lên) or ragout ?(xuống)
5. It's getting warmer, isn't it (xuống)? – Year. Seems more like summer.

6. You didn't leave the gas on, **didn't you** (lên)? – No, I didn't. 7. Is your brother **older** (lên) or **younger** (xuống) than you? 8. How long have you been **here** (xuống)? 9. Are we staying at the same **hotel**?(lên) 10. I've just won £500! – Have **you!** (lên) 11. They aren't very happy. – They aren't, **are they**? (xuống) 12. Is he at **lunch** (lên) or in a **meeting**? (xuống) 13. So they are selling their house? aren't they? (lên) 14. I'll get my money back, will (xuống) I? 15. Which colour do you want (xuống) – green (lên) or yellow (xuống)? II. 7. relationships 5. justice 1. acceleration 3. stability 9. growth 6. realization 4. diversity 2. integrated 8. respected 10. finances III. 3. besides 5. of 1. for 7. from 9. by 11. as 2. of 6. at 8. to 10. at 12. up IV. 1. As/ When/ While 5. While/ as 9. As 13. While 2. When 6. When 10. As/ When 14. When/As 3. As 7. When 11. When/While/As 15. While/ When 4. When 8. While/ As 12. While/ As V. 1. He continued to work at London University until he retired in 1978.

- 2. When I speak Spanish, I talk slowly to help people understand me
- 3. She stayed at home watching television while her brotherwas at school.
- 4. After Ceylon had been independent for 24 years, its name was changed to Sri Lanka.
- 5. He was unknown outside his specialized field before he was awarded the Nobel Prize.
- 6. As the car went by, someone waved to me through the window.
- 7. Ms Johnson regularly returns her e-mail messages as soon as she has some free time from her principal duties.
- 8. Once Tarik becomes familiar with the new computer program, he will be able to work more efficiently.
- 9. Until I lived in Vietnam, I had never known hot weather.
- 10. I've been to that restaurant once since it opened.

VI.

- 1. Tom felt nervous before he appeared/ before he made his appearance on TV.
- 2. We had to wait till/ until the performance ended/finished. /We had to wait till/ until the performance was over.
- 3. Our visitors had to leave as soon as they (had) finished/ had (their) breakfast/ leave as soon as breakfast was over/ leave immediately they (had) finished/ had (their) breakfast.
- 4. After/ When our cat (had) died, we felt very sad.
- 5. When I was twenty, I started my first real job.
- 6. By the time we arrive at/ we've arrived at the hotel, it'll be midnight. /By the time we get to/ we've got to the hotel, it'll be midnight.
- 7. It's a month since you last visited us/ you last came to see us.

8. As soon as/ Immediately/ The mom	nent the film (had) started, I realized I'd	
seen it before. / No sooner had the film started, than I realized I'd seen it		
before./ Hardly had the film started, when/ before I realized I 'd seen it before.		
9. Learnne's flat was burgled while/ wh	nen she was on holiday.	
10. Just as we were leaving/ Just as we	left, my mobile rang.	
VII.		
1. receive/ have received	6. had left	
2. have given	7. had finished	
3. finishes/ has finished	8. retires/ has retired – will have saved	
4. am waiting	9. needed	
5. lit	10. will give - wakes	
11. had never heard	14. stops	
12. was walking	15. will have finished	
13. have worked		
VIII.		
1before/when my daughterl		
2than he broke		
3 when/ before it rang		
4than it was time		
5before/when members		
6when/before the engine		
7when/before all the lights		
8than it started		

IX.

- 1. When the teacher came in, everyone stopped talking.
- 2. Let's have lunch after we have played mini-golf. After we've had our game of mini-golf.
- 3. Come and see me whenever you like.
- 4. As soon as the clock struck, the doors opened.
- 5. You should retire yourself before you are too old.
- 6. As soon as I retire, I shall go round the world.
- 7. After he did/had done military service, he went to
- 8. I haven't seen him since I lived in London.
- 9. Once he has settled down, his performance will improve.
- 10. While the oil refinery strike was going on, there were enormous petrol queues.

THE END